

The National Amīr/ President  
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

**Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK**

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: In the Battle of Ḥunain, too, there is mention of armies descending from Allāh, which are interpreted as angels. Commentators and biographers have offered various explanations regarding the descent of angels in this battle; however, authentic narrations confirm that angels took an active part in it. A question arises: since even one angel could have sufficed for divine assistance, what was the need for sending thousands?

Imām Ibn Kathīr writes that the sending of angels by Allāh and informing the Muslims about it was meant as glad tidings. Otherwise, Allāh could have helped the Muslims against their enemies even without angels. In this way, Allāh declared that help comes solely from Him.

The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) also says that the Holy Qur’ān mentions help through angels as a glad tidings to comfort the hearts of the believers so that they may face no fear in battle. This is why, in the Holy Qur’ān, Allāh promised the believers that He would support them with five thousand angels. The large number was meant to gladden their hearts.

Regarding the defeat and flight of the enemy, it has already been mentioned that when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) called out to the Anṣār, they came back immediately and fought with great zeal. At the same time, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) offered a prayer and cast a handful of pebbles towards the disbelievers, which led to the rout of the Banu Hawāzin. This tribe, which had arrogantly claimed that no warrior clan had ever confronted Muḥammad and vowed to show the true meaning of warfare, was among the most formidable Arab tribes, but in their defeat, they abandoned their wives, children, and livestock. Many were slain by the Muslims, thousands were captured, and the majority of those who escaped fled towards Awṭās.

Despite the Hawāzin retreat, the warriors of the Thaḳīf tribe stood firm and fought courageously until seventy of them were killed. Their last standard-bearer, Uthmān bin ‘Abdullah, was slain, after which the Thaḳīf also fled.

Four Ṣaḥāba were martyred in this battle: Ḥaḍrat Ayman bin ‘Ubaid, Ḥaḍrat Surāqah bin Ḥārith, Ḥaḍrat Yazīd bin Zam‘ah and Ḥaḍrat Abu ‘Āmir (May Allāh be pleased with them).

A narrator recounts that when the disbelievers were defeated and the Muslims returned to their tents, he saw the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) walking among the people, saying, “Who will take me to Khālīd bin Walīd?” Upon reaching Khālīd, who was leaning against the saddle of a camel, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sat beside him, examined his wound, and applied his saliva to it, and Ḥaḍrat Khālīd was healed.

The glad tidings of the victory at Ḥunain were sent to the people of Makkah and Madinah. Initially, some of the Muslims who had fled from the battlefield had gone to Makkah and spread the news that the Muslims had been defeated and that Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), God forbid, had been killed. This news greatly pleased the hypocrites and those with malice in their hearts, and they began saying that the Arabs would now return to their ancestral religion. However, shortly afterwards, the good news arrived from Ḥunain that the Muslims had achieved victory and the Banu Hawāzin had been utterly defeated.

It was previously mentioned in relation to the conquest of Makkah that a Ṣaḥābī, Ḥaḍrat Muḥallim bin Jathāmah, had killed ‘Āmir bin Aḍbaṭ Ashja‘i even though he had greeted him with “السلام عليكم”. Further details about this incident reveal that after the Battle of Ḥunain, when the Holy Prophet (May

Allāh's Blessings be upon him) was preparing to depart for the expedition to Ṭā'if, he was resting under a tree after the Zuhr prayer. At that moment, 'Uyainah bin Ḥiṣn stood up and demanded blood money for the murdered 'Āmir bin Aḍbaṭ Ashja'i. At the same time, Aqr'a bin Ḥābis stood up to defend Ḥaḍrat Muḥallim bin Jathāmah, and both started arguing in the presence of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) told 'Uyainah to accept the blood money in the form of fifty camels being paid immediately and fifty more upon reaching Madinah, but 'Uyainah refused. After some more discussion, he eventually agreed to accept the blood money. Ḥaḍrat Muḥallim, the killer, had been standing on the side thinking that his death was imminent. After the matter of the blood money was settled, Ḥaḍrat Muḥallim came and sat close to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) with tears in his eyes and said, "Whatever has reached you about me, I seek repentance from Allāh for it. Please pray for my forgiveness." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) asked, "What is your name?" He replied, "Muḥallim bin Jathāmah." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said loudly, so people could hear, "O Allāh, do not forgive Muḥallim bin Jathāmah." Ḥaḍrat Muḥallim bin Jathāmah repeated his plea twice more, and each time the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) repeated the same words. Then the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) told him to leave his presence. According to a narration by Ibn Ishāq, some people from Ḥaḍrat Muḥallim bin Jathāmah's tribe later reported that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) eventually prayed for his forgiveness.

**The Expedition of Awṭās:** After the defeat at Ḥunain, Banu Hawāzin scattered in whichever direction they could. A portion of their army, including their commander Mālik bin 'Awf, fled towards Ṭā'if and took refuge in its fortress. Another group gathered in the valley of Awṭās, while some fled towards Nakhlah. Since the Banu Hawāzin had brought their wives, children, and livestock with them to the battle, they abandoned everything in their flight, and all of it became spoils of war for the Muslims.

**The Expedition of Ṭufail bin 'Amr:** This refers to the mission to Dhul Kaffain, which took place in Shawwāl, 8 AH. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was heading towards Ṭā'if from Ḥunain, he sent Ḥaḍrat Ṭufail bin 'Amr (May Allāh be pleased with him) to destroy a pagan idol. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) appointed him as the leader of this mission and instructed him to promote peace, provide food to the people, show modesty before Allāh as a dignified man shows modesty before his family, and to hasten to good deeds after any sin, for good deeds erase sins. He instructed Ḥaḍrat Ṭufail to take his men and complete the task before returning to Ṭā'if. Accordingly, Ṭufail took four hundred members of his tribe and burnt down the idol.

The siege of Ṭā'if also took place in Shawwāl, 8 AH. Ṭā'if was a well-known city approximately ninety kilometres east of Makkah and was strongly fortified. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent an advance force of one thousand soldiers under the command of Ḥaḍrat Khālīd bin Walīd. They attempted negotiations with the people of Ṭā'if, but to no avail. After dispatching Ḥaḍrat Khālīd, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) himself proceeded to Ṭā'if. The people of Ṭā'if had been preparing for this war for some time. Initially, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) set up camp in an open area near the city. Before the Muslim army could fully settle, archers from the fortress launched a fierce attack and injured many Muslims. During the siege, both sides engaged in archery and stone-throwing. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) ordered the use of catapults to hurl large stones at Ṭā'if. At one point, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) ordered the destruction of Ṭā'if's vineyards as a final resort to force them to surrender, though this order was later rescinded. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and Ṣaḥāba remained engaged in the battle for over half a month, but the fear of the defeat at Ḥunain had so overwhelmed the people of Ṭā'if that they fought from within their fortress and did not dare to venture out.

On one occasion, Ḥaḍrat Khālīd challenged the warriors of Thaḳīf to single combat in the open field, but despite repeated calls, no one came forward. Eventually, their leader, 'Abd Yālail, shouted to Ḥaḍrat

Khālīd that they were secure in their fortress with enough food and provisions for a year and had no intention of fighting him in the open.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the following recently deceased members of the Jamā‘at and announced to lead their funeral prayer in absentia after the Friday prayer. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) also prayed for their lofty station in Jannah:

- Dr Syed Shahāb Aḥmad Ṣāḥib recently passed away in Canada at the age of 96. He was a Mūsī. He is survived by a son and three daughters. He was the grandson of Ḥaḍrat Syed Irādat Ḥussain Ṣāḥib, a Ṣāḥabī of the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him). He obtained MSc in Psychology from Aligarh Muslim University, MA from Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, and a PhD in the same field from the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He had the honour to serve the Jamā‘at in India and Canada at various times. One of his significant contributions was compiling the history of Aḥmadiyyat in Bihar, India.
- Mubārak Khokhar Ṣāḥib of Lahore, son of Insha’ Allāh Khokhar Ṣāḥib, passed away recently at the age of 81. He had a special connection with Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīḥ IV (May Allāh shower His mercy upon him), who arranged his marriage and had a close relationship with him.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir  
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
Dated: 16 September 2025